CONGRESS.

Passage of the Louisiana Compromise Resolutions by the House.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Acrimonious Debate on the Title of the New Idria Mining Lands.

COST OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The Tax Measure Mercilessly Criticised in the Senate.

READING OF THE FORCE BILL.

SENATE

Washington, March 1, 1876.
The Vice Parsider laid before the Senate the creentials of the Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, United States Senator from the State of Michigan for the period of six rears from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file. Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., from the conference committee on the bill approving of the action taken by the secretary of War under the act of July 15, 1870, in repard to the mustering out of supernumerary officers,

made a report which was agreed to.

Mr. Harlin, (rep.) of Me., presented a memorial of he citizens of Dakota Territory, asking that the Black Hill reservation be opened. Referred to the Committee

on Territories.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Frinting, reported favorably on resolutions to print additional copies of the Army and Navy Register for the rear 1874. Passed.

Committee, reported back the bill in regard to writs of error in criminal cases, and the amendment made by the House was concurred in, and the bill was passed.

The Clerk of the House appeared with the bill to proide against the invasion of States and to prevent the

ounced its passage by the House.
Mr. Frakinghuysen, (rep.). of N. J., reported favorably
n the bill to regulate the salaries of judges of the Court

of Claims. Placed on the calendar.

He also reported adversely on the petition of citizens of De Soto county, Mississippi, asking to be relieved of the taxes assessed and collected upon cotten from the rear 1865 to 1869, and the committee was discharged

he Judiciary, reported adversely on the House bill de-laratory of the rights of such American citizens as screentablished in the Territories acquired from Mexico by the treaty of the Guadaloupe-Hidalgo and the Sedsden treaty, and who have since continued to reside within the limits of the United States, and it was indefi-

BILLS AFFECTING COMMERCE. The Vice Parsident then called for the business on the salendar. The Committee on Commerce being entitled to the floor, Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., chairman of that committee, called up the following bills:—

The Senate bill to abolish the Consulate at Amoor River and establish a Consulate at Vladivostock, Russia, and for other naviewer.

and for other purposes. Passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the construction of a pon-loon wagon bridge across the Mississippi River at or

ioon wagon bridge across the Mississippl River at or near the city of Dubuque, Iowa. Passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippl River at or near the Grand Chain. Passed.

The Senate bill to promote economy and efficiency in the Marine Hospital service.

Mr. Bourwall, trep.) of Mass., moved to amend so as to fix the salary of the Supervising Surgeon at \$4,000 per annum instead of \$3,500. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

The bill was then passed.

The bill was then passed.

The thouse bill for the further security of navigation in the Mississippl River. Fassed.

The control of the further security of navigation in the Mississippl River. Fassed.

Mr. Charples then moved to take up the Steamboat bill but the time allowed to the committee having expired, the Chain laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the Tax and Tariff bill.

Mr. Charples are notice that he would make a motion to take up the Steamboat bill to-night.

THE FORCE SILL BRAD BY THE.

Mr. EDEWEDS, (FED.) of Vt., asked that the bill to provide against the invasion of States and to prevent the subversion of their authority and to maintain the gecurity of citizens be read by till end reserved to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brand, (Gem.) of Del., inquired if a bill from the

to.

servaid the practice of the Chair had bills before the Senate at any time, it was in order to lay the bill before He then handed the bill to the Clerk

RMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, said he objected to the d reading to-day.

Hamilton, (dom.) of Md., objected to the first readuder the twenty-fourth rule, and said, the morning
having expired, the Tax bill was before the Senate,
pas

nor under the twenty-fourth role, and said, the morning hour protection of the twenty-fourth role, and it was read as follows:—

"After the Journal is read the presiding officer shall as before the Senate messages from the President, reports from the executive departments and bills and joint resolutions or other messages from the House of Representatives. He shall then call for petitions and memorials, reports of committees, the introduction of bills, oint resolutions and resolutions, all of which shall be received and disposed of in such order, inless insanimous consent shall be otherwise given, and every petition or memoral or other paper shall be referred, of course, without putting a question for that purpose unless the reference is objected to by a Senator at the time such petition, memorial or other paper at the time such petition, memorial or other paper is presented, and before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table. Whether the same shall be introduced by the presiding officer or a senator, a present of the petition of memorial the modern of the petition or memorial or other paper is presented, and before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table. Whether the same shall be introduced by the presiding officer or a senator, a present of the petition or memorial of the modern of the petition or memorial or other petition, and the petition of the petition or memorial or other petition, and the petition of the petition or memorial or the petition of the Senator from the declaration of the Chairman came. The practice of the Senate and the petition of the Senator from Maryland, Mr. Edwards then with the petition of the Senator from Marylan

however, he had sent a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the other house stationaries on ways and Means of the other house stationaries on the secretary of the Orean Continued to low, as since then the tailing off in the receipts had been so great that the deficiency would be a much larger sum. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated from the Secretary of the Treasury, it would be \$50,00,000. Continuing his argument, Mr. Sherman sand, taking the last annual report of the Secretary. It would not show a very untavorable state of our finances but the facts which have transpread since the secretary. It would not show a very untavorable state of our finances but the facts which have transpread since the secretary. It would not show a very untavorable state of our finances but the facts which have not come of modification of the lews relating to the sinking fund. and said that by no vote of his would be ever interfere with that fund. That haw wand the receipts from the stone was a secretary for the sinking fund. And the cover ment had the right to use only the remainder. He trusted the sinking fund would of appropriation bills. Those bills called for the sinking fund that amount could not be toneed. The next question was could the expenditures be reduced in presented to take the country was now placed in presented to take the country was now placed in presented to take the country was now placed in presented to take the country was now placed in presented to take the country was now placed in presented to take the country was now placed in presented to the the country was now placed in presented to the the country was now placed in present in which could be defended on crounds or public policy? The first section levided at xo on whiskey to be manufactured in the liture. He would be the present of the section of the country of the present of the cou

another. It was necessary to pass this bull for revenue, and he trusted the Senate would not launch on the sea of protection devisitions of the season of th

show the law has been added to the stray of 1,000 men, which would save \$10,000,000 per annum. The country formerly had an army of 1,000 men, and he believed that an army of that size now could do all the service required. One-half of the expense of the navy could be spared and that would save probably \$10,00,000 annually. The government could bern one-half of its shibs and get along lust as well as it does now; and, in conclusion of the present troubles would be reached. Mr. Jonstrow, of Virginia, spoke sgainst the bill, and advocated economy in public expenditures. He said our expenditures were now three times as larce as those of Austria, half as large again as those of France, twice as large as induce of oreal firstian and two-offits greater than now to bay taxes, and this whole difficulty might be met by reducing the expenditures.

Mr. Sangarn, from the committee of conference on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriations, made a report that the committee could not agree, and asked for a new conference, which was granted. The Vice Pesident appointed as the new committee Massra Morring and the sinking fund, and said it the sinking fund of England had been kept according to the original plan the public debt of that country would have been paid, and so would be behind \$3,000,000 on the last of July next. One year afterward the manner of the public debt of the Secretary of the Treasury the sinking and would be behind \$3,000,000 on the last of July next. One year afterward the manner of the public debt of the received on the last of July next. One year afterward the manner of the public debt of the secretary of the Treasury the sinking and would be behind \$3,000,000 on the last of July next. One year afterward the summary of the was subject to the public deficit of minded the passage of the secretary of the present of the government this bill would be whole year afterward the public deficit of minded the passage of the secretary was not an including the public deficit of the world of the secretary t

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Coz. (dem.) of N. T., presented sixty-five memorials from cutters, blacksmiths, gunmakers, jowellers, machinists, manufacturers of saws, agricultures imple-ments, files, knives, edge tools, &c., in various States, for

Intions.

Into vote was taken on Mr. Hoar's motion, and it was larged by the necessary two-thirds vote—yeas 172, democrat voting free.

democrat voting free.

the first resolution, recommending the restoration to the Louisians House of Representatives of the members wrongingly denrived of their seats, was then adopted without a division.

The second resolution, recomming Kelloury as Gover-

wronginily deprived of their seats, was then adopted without a division.

The second resolution, recognizing Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana until the end of his term, was next adopted by yeas 183, nays 89. Measra Fierce, (rep.) of Mass.; sener, (rep.) of Va., and Smith, (rep.) of Va., being the only republicans voting no.

An soon as the result was announced, Mr. G. F. Hoar, and smith interruptions and calls to order from the demonstration of the second of the representatives of the American people.

Mr. Garpield, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill appropriating \$1.800,000. Ordered to be printed.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and were sent to a conference committee.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill was presented and acted and agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were presented and acted on. The amendments, eighty-six in number, were voted on one by one. The first of them on which any question was raised was the sixty-second, appropriating \$15,000 for the expenses of the Indian Peace. Commissioners, serving without compensation.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., opposed the amendment,

pensation.

Mr. Kandall, (dem.) of Pa., opposed the amendment, expressing the opinion that the usefulness of that Commission had departed and that the law abolishing it should be allowed to take effect immediately.

Mr. Parker, (rep.) of Mo., replied to Mr. Randall and showed by a comparison of prices paid for provisions at the various Western indian reservations that the brices were much less than those paid for army purposes at the same points.

showed by a comparison of prices paid for provisions at the various Western Indian reservations that the prices were much less than those paid for army purposes at the same points.

After further colloquy the amendment was concurred im—yeas 144, nays 75.

The recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations on an it the other amendmens were agreed to, and the bill was then seut to a conference committee.

Mr. Gaarkin, of Ohio, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, the point of diasgreement being on an item as to the pay o. certain clerks of the House.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., moved that the House recede from its action in the matter and concur with the sensite.

Mr. Halmall, insisted on the propriety of the House having control of its own immediate affairs, and said that the proposition of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the profession of the Senste was to cut down the senste was to the committee of the Whole, Mr. House then, it was cut at the profession of the Senste of the senste of the senste of the senste of the sens

In the United States of the Tight of Mines on the public lands.

Mr. Pack—The law nivites all men who are citizens, or who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have declared their intention to become citizens.

Mr. Butzen—And no loody else?

Mr. Pack—There never has been a question between these men and the government. The question has been as to whether the government or McGarrahan owned the land, and it has been decided time and time again that the title is in the government. These men do not enjy it, and if this amendment be adopted, then you authorize the government to commence suit against the government. government.
Mr. Lamar. (dem.) of Miss., said that he could not give
his support to the proposition without further explanahis support to the proposition without further explanation.

Mr. E. R. Hoan, (rep.) of Mass., said that the resolution
on this subject, which the House had adopted some
weeks ago, under the lead of his colleague (ir. Butier),
was in violation of the law, which promibits any officer
of the government from employing private counsel, and
giving that suthority only to the Department of sustice.
The pending amendment picked out this particular suit
and appropriated \$5.000 for it. Unless somebody was to
be employed as counsel in the suit, or unless somebody
had got a particular or private interest in the matter, ne
did not see why such a proposition should have been
made. He housed, therefore, that the amendment would

Mr. Burnan replied that in offering the resolution some weeks ago he had acted under the instructions of the Judiciary Committee, and it had been adopted by the House by a vote of 128 to 5. There was in California a range of mountains filled with quicksilver ore, &c., and a company largely composed of toreigners had squasted on that land, and had held it for years against any mining law. A man named McGarrahau claimed the land under an old Spanish grant, which claim had been decided against him more than once. The question had been before the House Judiciary Committee five or six times, and, very remarkable, almost every (certainly more than one) ex. Attorney General had argued before the Judiciary Committee in favor of the New Idria Mining Company.

Mr. Kalloca, (rep.) of Conn.—Were they not all Attorney Generals whe held office before this administration?

torney Generals who held office before this administration?

Mr. BUTLER-By no means I wish I could say so. Here are millions running to waste and we simply proprosed that a suit shall be brought by the United States, which we never could get done. Why have we proposed this resolution? It is because the Attorney General, before he was Attorney General (and I hope he will not be atterward), was the counsel for the New Idria Mining Company, and because he did not see it, and very properly, to not in the case; therefore we want special counsel employed, as the Attorney General would not set and his subordinates ought not to act under him if these ment do not deny the title of the United States led. The Acts—They have all applied for their patents under the mining law.

Mr. SUTLER—I agree that they have. The mining law, after the sales in the

let them come into Court and say so.

Mr. FAGE—They have all applied for their patents under the mining laws give them about 5000 test and they attempt to cover 4,000 exces. That is the trouble.

Mr. PAGE—They cannot do so under the law.
Mr. PAGE—They cannot do so under the law.
Mr. Butzan—But we cannot get the law tested. That is the trouble. It came here, and that question could never be get tested. There was saways something in the way.
Mr. E. H. Hoze—I take it that my colleague does net refer to me as an ex-attorney General who ever appeared before his committee.
Mr. Butzan—By no means: my colleague has only lately come into the House.
Mr. Houseron, (rep.) of Cal., opposed the amendment as one of the most extraordinary propositions he had ever heard. He had always understood that before a suit was instituted there should be some matter of controversy between the parties to the action, this claim of McGarrahan's had failed before the United States courts, before the State Courts of California and before Congress. The New Idria Mining Company had contested that claim and had expended its money in asserting the title of the United States, and now the proposition was to institute suit in the name of the United States (Mr. Ninacks remarked that the New Idria Mining Company was sunders and the assect of the United States.
Mr. Kinacks remarked that the New Idria Mining Company sus in possession of A000 scres, while under the mining law it was entitled only to some \$0.00 test, and he assect whether the Attorney General was not one of the attorney of the New Idria Mining Company.

Mr. Housence. Advantor of Ronors.
Mr. Housence. Advantor of Ronors.
Mr. Housence. Advantor of Ronors.

of the Attorneys of the New Idria Mining Company.

Mr. HOUGHTON—Not that I ever heard of. I myself have been counsel for that company in some of these litizations, the object of the company in some of these litizations, the object of the company being to defeat the claim of Mcdarrahan and to establish the title of the United States.

Mr. Hamball—I think that gentlemen who have been counsel for the New Idria Mining Company should show some delicacy as to advising the House what to do in the matter.

counse for the New Idria Mining Company should show some delicacy as to advising the House what to do in the matter.

Mr. Hordward L. desire to reply to that insimation. Mr. Hordward L. desire to reply to that insimation. Mr. Hordward L. did not insimate it. You said your set, the your wrocunsel that the control of the House was the Mr. Hordward L. did not insimate it. You said your set, the present that the control of the ments of the control of the ments of the control of the ments of the control of the was a member of the House for the ments of the control of the ments of the control of the country. He apprehended that when the gontleman from Calliornia (Mr. Houghton) was desending the interests of the United States for the New Idria Company, as against McGarrahan, it was for the purpose of defeating McGarrahan, it was for the purpose of defeating McGarrahan, it was for the purpose of defeating McGarrahan, it was for the purpose of that there had been a determination to issue patents to that company, in defiance or the orders of the Fresident that his name should not be put to that company, in defiance or the orders of the Fresident that his name should not be put to that company, in defiance or the orders of the Fresident that his name should not be put to that you he patents, and that in consequence of that the secretary of the Interior had sone out of office.

Mr. Garrahan and that fine in consequence of that the secretary of the Interior had sone out of office.

Mr. Wissow on the patent of the patent of the world and absolutely sustained, not only by the Fresident but by the becorstary's successor in office, who had not affirmed all that herestary tox had done.

Mr. Wissow on the health of the patent for the and should be issued to the New Idria Mining Company or to Mr. McGarrahan. Gentlemen who have investigated this matter with great care—lawyers, for whose opinion I have the highest regard—say that neither or these parties is entitled to this iand, and it is because I beneve so that I misst upon it th

the reduction of the special tax to one per cent on all grades and descriptions of steel.

Mr. Whalama, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on the Pacific sale and descriptions of steel.

Mr. Whalama, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on the Pacific sale and descriptions of steel.

Mr. Whalama, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on the Pacific sale and the Altorray General should be manically and the Altorray General should be manically and the Altorray General should be an added to the proceeding of traffic, rates &c. Passed.

Mr. G.F. Hoax, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on the ruiss and adopt the preambles. Indicate the ruiss and adopt the preambles and readitions reported by the Select Committee and endiating Affairs, recommending the Louisana House of legislations from that body of persons rightrality entitled to calculate the resolutions and let the vote be taken on each of their democratic members asked Mr. Hoar to separate the resolutions and let the vote be taken on each of them separately, and to be decided by a majority.

Mr. Portras. of New York, oblected to the proposition, as he regarded the resolutions recognizing Kallogy and provided the resolutions and dangerous.

Mr. Hoars and that the resolutions were desired by the majority of both parties.

Mr. Portras.—In all the peace you ever succeeded in brinantipe by federal insertion.

Mr. Hoars—If you want the peace that cometh with the aword the resolution recognizing Kallogy in the vote was taken on Mr. Hoar's motion, and the world provided the resolutions on the world in brinantipe by federal insertion.

Mr. Hoars—If you want the peace that cometh with the aword the resolution recognizing Kallogy and the world insight of the proposition. The world was rejected.—You want the peace that cometh with the aword the resolution recognizing Kallogy and the proposition of the prop

The House again went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hopkins in the ensiry on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. A discussion took place on the item for the support lift the insane asylum of the District of Columbia for members of the array and navy who have become insane from causes arising during their service or within three years after leaving service. A motion was made to amend the paragraph so as to admit all persons who have become insane since their entry to service. The amendment was streamously urged by Mr. Butler, of Massachussits, and resisted by Mr. Garlied, of Ohio, and bale, rep., of Maine, on the ground that men who had served in the volunteer service of the army and might subsequently become insane should be greated in the states where the conditions as the state of the condition of Mr. MacDougath, (rep.) of N. Y., an item was inserted to pay the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn \$5.700 for two United States convicts who had become insane. On motion of Mr. Garrield an item of \$8,500 was inserted to the relief of the suffering poor of the District of Columbia.

Quite a long and noisy discussion took place over an EVENING SESSION.

of Columbia.

Quite a long and noisy discussion took place over an item of appropriating \$75,00\$ for the conversion and riding of heavy guns and allowing an expenditure, for the same purpose, of another \$100,000 out of former appropriations. The last portion of the paragraph was eventually struck out.

propriations. The last portion of the paragraph was eventually struck out.

BANGER TO THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The item of \$385,000 for the expenses of the Signal Service being under discussion, and Mr. Waddell, (dem.) of N. C., having moved to increase it by adding \$30,000 for the extension of the service to the Atlantic coast south of Cape Hatteras, Mr. Garrield warned the friends of the service of the danger of making it is continuously that there will be a reaction against it. It had commenced a few years ago with an appropriation of \$30,000, then to \$300,000, and now then to \$100,000, then to \$300,000, and now the item in this bill was \$350,000, which really did not represent half the cost of the system, the pay, subsistence, &c., of the Signal Service Corps coming out or the appropriation for the army. If it went on increasing in the same degree its cost next year would be \$1,00,000.

Mr. Waddell's amendment was adopted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

The following decisions were to-day rendered by

No. 295. Oltee vs. Northern Union Packet Commany-Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.-This was a case of collision with a pier in the Mississippi. The Court pass upon the right of riparian owners to extend piers into the navigable rivers beyond certain points to be de-termined by circumstances, and hold that in this case the right did not exist. It is held, however, that a river pilot, who had been absent from the the pier, collided with it, charged his employers with negligence, and it is said that river pilots who run by objects along the shore and by their knowledge of the river, and not by the neavenly bodies, like pilots at sea, are bound to keep themselves informed of all the changes in the river and amiliar with all improvements, &c., made thereon, else they are incompetent to take charge of the deatines of human file and the great interests of commerce committed to their care. Reversad, with directions to enter a decree dividing the damages. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 932 Morgas vs. Campoell—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—In this case it is held that Morgan, the lanslord of the bankrupts or whom Campoell is the assignee, who distrained on his tenant's goods three days before the filing of the petition in bankruptoy, could not maintain a bill for the recovery of rent against the assignee who had taken possession of the property unless by the statute of the State his ilen for unpaid rent existed independently of this distress warrant, Affirmed. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 183. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company vs. Newton—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—Tills was a set with negligence, and it is said that river pilots

No. 133. The mutual senent life insurance company vs. Newton—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—This was a sut on a policy of life insurance. The defence was that the policy was voided by the suicide by the insured. The agent of the beneficiary testified ne had presented proofs of the death to the company and no objection was made to their four; but that it was objected that they disclosed a case of suicide, and for this reason payment was refused. The statement of the proofs of death company of the proofs of death of the proofs of the statement of the plaintiff's agent should have gone to the jury and that the Courtered in excluding the proofs offered by the company, when the plaintiff was permitted to show the admissions of the company. It is held it was competent for the company, by produce the proofs referred to in their own benail. Reversed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 505. Smith vs. Adsit—Error to the Supreme Court of Hinois.—The bill in this case was dismissed because the trust was not proved. It is here said that what amounts to a trust or out of what lacts a trust will spring are not lederal questions. Writ dismissed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 505. Tucker and others vs. Ferguson and others—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District will spring are not lederal questions. Writ dismissed Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 505. Tucker and others vs. Ferguson and others—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the state to the plaintiffs in trust secure to noisers of bonds issued by the company in the construction of the road is so are an alienation of the lands as to exitagoist the right of the government and to authorize the taxation of the lands by the delendants, the Supreme Court of the District of Colu

THE POLAR PROBLEM.

Weyprecht, of the Austro-Hungarian Expedition, on Reaching the Earth's Axis.

A VOLUNTEER COMMANDER.

An Officer of the United States Navy Who is Willing to Take Charge of an Expedition.

CONGRESS AND THE APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875. If the session were to last but a week longer there is little doubt that a Polar expedition would be authorized by Congress. As it is, the time of Senators and Representatives is so fully occupied that, while the measure has the favor of a great opportunity. Judge Daly's letter attracts much memorial of the Geographical Society has not been sent to urge the matter upon the attention

A VOLUNTEER COMMANDER. UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP ROANOKE, NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, March 1, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I have noticed within the last week letters published in your paper relating to another expedition in search of the North Pole, from Admiral D. D. Porter, United States Navy; Dr. I. I. Hayes and Judge Daly. From accompanying editorials I con-Every one of these letters speaks as if there was no doubt that naval officers would be willing to

lead such an expedition.

Over a year ago, while attached to the United States Steamer Juniata, Captain Braine, of the Polaris search expedition, as executive officer. I addressed a letter to the nonorable Secretary of the Navy requesting command of any expedition that might be sent to the Arctic seas. I thought it not unlikely a vessel might be ordered there to bring back the remains of Captain Hall, with dis_ cretionary orders to proceed arther north in case the season proved a tempting one. Lieutenant the same time.

I still hold myself in readiness to lead any expedition to the ice regions that is entirely under naval auspices and nava: discipline. My plan would be to charter a Newfoundland sealing steamer of the "Neptune" class, under a contract with a small schooner, loaded with coal and provisions, to be taken as far north as circumstances would permit, to serve as a base of operations, I should hope, if the season was an ordinarily open one, to reach the North Pole and return the same summer. I only stipulate that I be accorded the and man connected with the expedition. Under these circumstances I am willing and ready to become responsible for the success or failure of the expedition.

EDGAR C. MERRIMAN, United States Navy.

LIFE NEAR THE POLE.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE AUSTRIAN POLAR EXPEDITION—THE EFFECT OF ARCTIC COLD-A NEW PLAN FOR THE CONDUCT OF FUTURE NORTH POLE EXPEDITIONS.

The following translation from advance sheets concluding portions of an interesting address delivered in Vienna by the famous leader of the second Austro-Hungarian North Pole Expedition, Lieutenant Weyprecht. It deals with the scientific results of the expedition and will be found of

great interest :-The results of the meteorological observations of the second Austro-Hungarian North Pole Expedition can only be indicated in a superficial way. They began on the day of our departure from Tromsoe and ceased when we left the ship, thus covering a period of twenty-two months. The readings were held every two hours, and, beside, at nine o'clock in the forenoon and at three o'clock in the alternoon, Lieutenant Bross, Ensign Orel and Captain Lusina took part in the observations, and so did Captain Carlsen from the autumn of 1872 to the spring of

strength and their direction. Under circumstances like those prevailing in the Arctic region I consider this method, by which the errors are balanced better than the observations with instruments, which, owing to the constant ice transformations and snowdritts, are both liable to inaccuracies that are adding up each other, instead of palancing themselves. Every one who has spent considerable time on the ocean will find it easy to attain the necessary precision.

varied greatly. In the vicinity of Nova Zembia we had many southeast and southwest winds, which proceeded in a more southeasterly direction in the spring. A predominating direction of the winds could only be recognized when we were below Francis Joseph's Land, in the second win-There all snowstorms came from eastnortheast, and more than fifty per cent of all the winds. They generally brought with them a cer. tain cloudiness which only passed off when the wind veered to the north. We did not experience Germania encountered on the eastern coast of Greenland, and which seemed to the predominating winter storms the Arctic region. In fact, we never observed those extreme wind forces which manitest themselves a few times every winter in our seas. The winds, as every Arctic seaman knows, are somewhat repressed by the ice itself. Very frequently you can see at an inconsiderable elevation the wind clouds passing by in rapid flight,

PECULIARITIES OF ARCTIC WINDS.

I must mention one peculiar thing in this connection. I alluded further above to the effect of persence that the ice-drift never proceeded in the direction of the wind, but always from the middle of the compass to the right of it. With northeast winds we drifted toward the west instead of southnortheast, and with northwest toward the south. the case, without a single exception, with every by the currents nor by the deviation consequent upon the coast in the closest proximity, for if these were the true causes the opposite winds would produce the opposite deviation.

while below there is scarcely any wind at all.

In the month of January of both years the battle which ensued previous to the beginning of the and the warm southerly winds, was also interesting. The advent of the warm southerly and southwesterly winds brought with it masses of snow and produced in a very short time a rise in the

As to the balometric observations little can be said without instituting a thorough comparison of the long series of figures. We experienced some very extreme barometric conditions, but no defi-nite conclusions can be drawn until the more thorough investigations shall have been com-

Altogether we possessed three tubular and four aneroid baremeters. The readings of five of these barometers were done every noon by Ensign Orel, and for the observations that were meanwhile secessary an aneroid barometer was employed.

monthly mean of the two winters was that for both times a rise in the temperature as compared

with December and February. In the winter the temperature was very variable and there were very irequently sudden changes, but in the summer months it was very steady and the variations were extremely insignificant. The warmest monthly mean was that for July. The lowest reading showed 37½ deg. Reaumur.

THE EFFECT OF EXTREME COLD.

The effect of such extreme conditions of the temperature upon the body has been greatly exaggerted. One frequently reads of difficulties of breathing, pain in the chest, &c., as resulting under such circumstances; but we did not observe anything of the kind. Although most of us were born in a southern climate we all bore the cold easily, and we had saliors who never once wore a fur coat. When the temperature had reached its lowest degree during our Arctic sojourn we were still able to smake our cigars in the open air. The cold becomes insupportable only when the wind supplements it, and the latter always causes a rise in the temperature. The effect of the cold varies according to the moisture in the air and personal temperament. The very same degree of cold winch was very disagreeable of supreme indifference.

In order to ascertain the moisture in the air we employed the ordinary psychrometer of the dry and the moist thermometer. When the temperature was very low, however, the observations with this instrument were no longer trustworthy, and had to be entirely abandoned in the winter, as the smallest errors would produce a great difference in the assolute moisture.

In order to ascertain the evaporation of the los in the winter I exposed carefully encasured los dies to the open air, and their loss of weight was determined every two weeks.

In the winter the air seems always to contain atoms of ice. This is not only to be seen on a clear day, but also in the astronomical observations. With telescopes one obtains but very seldom so clear a picture of the stars as we did, although the moisture in the air is not ogreat, it often occurs that its pite of a periectly clear sky, very fine ic

ace. In connection with the soundings the measure-

irequently specimens of the bottom to the suriace.

In connection with the soundings the measurements of the sea temperature were made with the
aid of Cascila's thermometers. They were continued in the winter and showed that the warmth
slightly decreased with the depth. He also made
the usual observations of the saline properties of
the water at various depths.

Until the ship was hemmed in by the ice, the
surface temperatures of the ice were also
measured. The importance of these measurements is generally exaggerated, because people
do not take into consideration the conditions of the
weather on which they depend. It is quite wrong
to draw interences from these simple figures as to
the existence of warm or cold currents.

THE ANIMAL LIFE IN THE SEA.

During our drift we employed the drag net very
frequently, and we did not only let it pass over
snort distances, as is usually done, but kept it
generally on the bottom for haif a day at a time.
The collection which we obtained in this manner will probably afford a pretty complete representation of the animal life on
the bottom of the sea, through which
we drifted. Sometimes the harvest was so rich
that the net came entirely full to the surface. The
greatest variety was in the crabs. Unfortunately,
we had to leave the largest specimens behind,
having no facilities to transport them. The collection was arranged by Dr. Kepes, and after our
return transmitted to the Academy of Sciences.

Our other collections had to be left behind on
board the ship, but they were not considerable, as
we touched land only in the winter, when everything was covered with snow. True, we possessed
a pretty complete collection of young birds, but
they belonged to species that are generally
known. Of especial value were our sixty-seven
bear skins, some of which were superb specimens.

The higher graimal life is but slightly represented in this sea. Its principal occupants are the
loc bear and the seal. Of the first there were such
numbers that we could not leave the ship i

once in the vicinity of Francis Joseph's Land. Of whales we only saw the "white whales" in the vicinity of the coast, but of these we met a good many.

Birds were plentiful near the land, but the further we went from it the rarer they became, and during our homeward journey on the ice a bird was an extremety rare sight.

A NEW SUGGESTION.

However interesting these observations may be, they do not possess the scientific value which they might have under other circumstances. They give us only a picture of the extreme effects of the forces of nature in the Arctic region, but as regards the causes we remain as ignorant as we were before, and the reason is that the simultaneous corresponding observations are waning. Not until we possess these shall we be able to draw the correct references as to the origin and nature of those abnormal conditions of the lar norta. The key to many of the mysteries of nature (i only mention magnetism, electricity, &c.), the solution of which has been attempted for centuries, is certainly to be lound in the vicinity of the North Pole, but so long as Polar expeditions are simply international races for honors for this or that flag, so long as the main object is to penetrate a lew miles further than any one has ever done before—so long these mysteries will remain unsolved.

The aim of purely geographical discovery, of completing the Arctic topography which has controlled all the Polar expeditions. The solution of these problems, however, will only be elected when all nations who desire to remain in the van of civilization agree to unite their efforts, utterly regardless of all national rivairy. The secure decided scientific results we must have a number of simultaneous expeditions whose object it must be too make simultaneous observations at various points of the Arctic region with the same instructions. Only then shall we obtain the material for the solution of those great problems of nature which has here have the reward for that mighty expenditure of labor, brains, privation and money

THE AMERICAN ISRAELITES.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites was held yesterday, Hon. P. J. Joachimsen presiding, at which important business was transacted. An appropriation was made towards aiding the el tion of a nome for poor widows of largelites at Je Sir Moses Monteflore. An appropriation was also made for the encouragement of education among made for the encouragement of education among the Jews in Roumania, to be expended under the direction of J. Seligman, banker, representative of this Board in European Roumania. A special committee, of which Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C., is chairman, presented a report in favor of founding stipends for conferring university education on young American largestees is any college in the United States. The annual meeting of the Board was ordered to be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in this city, on Sunday, the Soin May next. An application for aid for young students of music was referred to a special committee. After disposing of routine business the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

Yesterday being St. David's Day, the patron saint of Wales, it was observed by several Cymric societies in this city. The principal celebration was in the Weish Presbyterian church, Thirteenta street, near Third avenue. In the early part of